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BALTIC IS REACHED WEST OF E. PRUSSIA BY RED ARMY UNITS

Break-Through Effected East of Elbing—Soviet Spearheads Near Breslau

Domei

BERLIN, January 25.—Additional German reserves are arriving to check the drive of the Soviet armies especially on both ends of the titanic struggle raging between Krakow in the south and Koenigsberg to the north, but the Soviets have scored a break-through to the Baltic east of Elbing cutting off East Prussia from the west while down south Soviet spearheads approached closer to Breslau by taking Oppeln in German Silesia and have formed another bridgehead on the Oder River.

South of Krakow and on the eastern fringe of the upper Silesian industrial area strongly air-supported Soviet attacks were smashed by the Germans, but in the bed running north of the fringe Soviet pressure was increased. The town of Gleiwitz was successfully defended but the town of Oppeln was evacuated during the night after grim house-to-house fighting.

The Soviet spearheads reached the Oder River and attempted crossings between Gleiwitz and Brieg and a bridgehead was thrown across the river, but the bridgehead at Steinau was eliminated by a German counter-attack. During this fighting 24 Soviet tanks were destroyed.

In the central sector it was only reported that Posen and Torun are still in German hands although Bromberg was lost.

In the north, the Red Army cut off East Prussia by reaching the Baltic lagoon of Frisches Haffeast of Elbing and endeavored to expand their penetration. Fierce fighting is raging in this sector. All break-through attempts in the direction of Koenigsberg were, however, frustrated.

East of this region the German defensive front in the Masurian Lakes district between Ortelsburg Loetzen and Angerburg was withdrawn and strengthened, but Soviet pressure continued toward the Pregel River. Between Allenburg and Kurischer Haff several break-through attempts were frustrated. The same held good for the attempts of Bagramjan's army in Courland although the Soviets threw in more new divisions. Strong Soviet attacks southeast of Libau were frustrated generally and few penetrations were sealed off.

German military quarters stated today that German counterattacks are now in progress, but that the general impact of the Soviet attacks have not abated. They pointed out that additional German reserves are being rushed to the threatened sectors the effect of which has already been shown in the defense fighting east of Breslau, in Courland and finally in the Posen area where German belt positions are consolidating and above all increasing in strength.

Meanwhile, German quarters announced today that 1,356 Soviet tanks have been destroyed between January 12 and 23 by the combined efforts of the German army, and units of the anti-aircraft, artillery and Luftwaffe formations.

BATISTA HITS ARGENTINA

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 25.—General Fulgencio Batista, former President of Cuba, has declared that Argentina has not fulfilled her obligations to the Rio de Janeiro Conference, according to a New York dispatch.

He declared that if Argentina sincerely wishes to uphold Pan-Americanism as she claims, her first step should have been to back that conference and then ask for recognition of her Government.

General Batista also suggested that Argentina immediately support the Atlantic Charter, adding that by doing so some of the doubt created in most American Republics regarding Argentina's status might be dispelled.

The former Cuban President is visiting several Latin American Republics and is now en route to Venezuela.

Paraguay Seizes Railways

Domei

LISBON, January 25.—The Central Paraguayan Railways which had been on strike were placed under military control yesterday by President Higino Morinigo who also issued a decree ordering the striking railway workers to resume work within 12 hours, according to an Asuncion dispatch.

Oumansky Is Killed In Airplane Accident On Way to Costa Rica

Domei

LISBON, January 25.—Constantine Oumansky, Soviet Ambassador to Mexico, and eight others including his wife were killed when a Mexican army transport crashed shortly after it took off from a Mexican city airport today, the Soviet Embassy announced today, according to a Mexico City dispatch. Oumansky was en route to San Jose, Costa Rica, to present his credentials as Minister to the Costa Rican Government, the concurrent post to which he was appointed recently. The plane carrying nine passengers and two pilots burst into flames and crashed about 400 meters after its take-off, but the cause of the accident has not yet been ascertained. Survivors were taken to the hospital too badly burned to give further information. Oumansky had come to the United States in 1933, and had become the Soviet Ambassador there in 1936. He was appointed Ambassador to Mexico in 1941. He was very close to Premier Stalin and was well known for his favorable attitude toward the South and Central American Republics.

STRONG ATTACK BEGUN BY GERMANS IN ALSACE

Drive Against U.S. 7th Army Made on 20-Mile Front Above Strasbourg

Domei

LISBON, January 25.—All anti-Axis reports today stated that the Germans have launched a strong attack against the American 7th army forces on a 20-mile front stretching up from Hagenau above Strasburg and a special Reuter correspondent with the American 7th army said the main German force has crossed the Moder river and are fighting on the southern bank.

The German assault, according to Reuters, began along the Moder River near Hagenau west of the Rhine and north of Strasburg and the Germans who have been rushing in men, tanks and material into the area the anti-Axis evacuated five days ago are attacking along a 20-mile front from the Hagenau area to the northwest to the Lower Vosges.

The Germans have been probing vigorously at points along the Moder River seeking a weak spot for an offensive obviously designed to retake the Alsace.

Reuters said the Germans have already made local gains in heavy fighting and the Germans have massed mortar and artillery batteries to pound the crossing areas prior to attacks in the darkness.

The report said that the German attacks began soon after dusk when artillery and mortars began pumping shells and bombs into the American positions on the south bank of the river. He said the main assault crossing was made by large forces which were believed to be using rubber boats and was covered by diversionary attacks on both sides of Hagenau.

The main German force has plunged over the river into the woods on the south bank where fierce fighting is now going on, the correspondent said.

German Drive Continues

Domei

BERLIN, January 25.—Major fighting occured yesterday in three main sectors—between Roermond and Geilenkirchen, in the Ardennes and in the lower Alsace. In the first two sectors, German disengagement to the west continued and British formations scored some successes, but the German drive in Alsace continued rolling unchecked.

Latest reports from the Alsace front said the German attacks which were started on the last day of the old year progressed steadily and further localities were liberated. German gains were made between the Roth and Moder rivers and several localities between Reipertswieler and Hagenau were recaptured.

It is stressed that resistance by the American 7th army has increased, but thus far it has been unable to stem the German advance. Some attacks by the Americans were all frustrated yesterday.

In the northernmost fighting sector, British forces continued to attack with strong air support against the river triangle of the Meuse and Boer and after heavy losses penetrated into Heinsberg. They were, however, not able to cross the hilly country in front of the broad Roer depression.

Down in the Ardennes, the German salient is still being subjected to American pressure. German disengagement meanwhile still continued.

'BIG 3' EXPECTED TO SIGN 'NEW' ATLANTIC CHARTER

Would Give Document a More Definite Meaning; Main Discussion To Be on Germany

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 25.—At the "Big Three" meeting it is expected by political circles in the United States that the general principles of the Atlantic Charter will be stated more clearly and that President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin will sign it as a new document in order to give it a more definite meaning says a UP dispatch received here.

UP also reported that the three leaders may also issue a new statement about the Charter, adding that the American public will welcome such a new statement as well as the re-signing of the Charter.

Another report said that the first problem to be discussed and studied directly at the "Big Three" conference will be the problem of Germany and it was further declared that the United States will insist on the Dumbarton Oaks Plan.

Meantime, it is reported from Washington that the main political aim of this conference is to reach an agreement on a common policy which the three big Powers of the anti-Axis Camp will follow in the liberated countries in Europe, and especially in Germany after it has been defeated.

'Big Political Gamble'

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 25.—A postponement of the so-called "Big Three" meeting is not out of the question, according to the latest reports from London. In this connection, Dagens Nyheter's London correspondent states that political quarters in the British capital at present are by no means as convinced as previously that the meeting is imminent.

The correspondent stated that the beginning of February is still mentioned as the probable date for the meeting, but pointed out that the main reason for the delay is hinged on the fact that the three Powers must still agree among themselves as to their attitude toward "a number of problems." He said that discussions to define this attitude have just started in London and will be continued when Secretary of State Stettinius and Foreign Secretary Eden meet.

It is also reported that the Americans want to clear up several details with the Soviet and French representatives prior to the meeting of the big three.

The Swedish correspondent believes, however, that the Soviet winter offensive is really the main reason for the delay of the conference. Sober-minded London quarters, he pointed out, are fully aware that the military situation is not in favor of the anti-Axis powers for political decisions as matters stand now. He described the conference as a "big political gamble" the outcome of which is mainly dependent on whether the Soviets will show moderateness in exploiting the trump cards that they now hold in Eastern Europe.

The correspondent of the Stockholms-Tidningen writing on the same subject declared that Washington is aware that recent events on the Eastern Front have weakened considerably the United States' position and Washington political quarters do not know whether President Roosevelt is any longer in a position to oppose with the same vigor the Kremlin's arbitrary policy with regard to Eastern Europe.

F.D.R. Asks Son's Promotion

Domei

LISBON, January 25.—President Roosevelt today nominated his son Colonel Elliott Roosevelt to be Brigadier General in the army air forces, according to a Washington dispatch. He also nominated Major Generals William Hood Simpson, Leonard Townsend Gerow and Albert Coady Wedemeyer to be temporary Lieutenant Generals. Wedemeyer is the Commander of the American Forces in the China area, Simpson is Commander of the American 9th army and Gerow is the Commander of the American 5th army.

Plans Anti-Spain Move

Domei

LISBON, January 25.—Guatemala is reported to be planning to make a demand that all American nations sever relations with Spain, says a report received here.

2 Units in Burma, 2 Air Officers Win Citations for Gallant Action

Kurashige, Tanaka Units in Nu River Area, Lieut. Nakagawa, Sublieut. Hasegawa over Mariana Islands, Render Distinguished Service

The heroic actions of the Kurashige Unit and the Tanaka Unit in the Burma area as well as the gallant scouting achievements by Lieutenant Hideo Nakagawa and Sublieutenant Yutaka Hasegawa over enemy bases in the Mariana area have been duly recognized with the issuance of citations and these facts brought to the August knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, the War Ministry announced on Friday.

The text of the War Ministry's announcement follows:

"Those who were cited for their distinguished military services in the land operation in the Burma area and in scouting over enemy air bases in the Mariana Islands and whose great deeds have been brought to the August attention of His Majesty the Emperor follow:

"The Kurashige Unit

"Under the command of Colonel Yasumi Kurashige, the above at the sacrifice of their lives strongly defended the walled town of Tengyueh, the strategic point in the area west of the Nu River since July, 1944, in the face of violent attacks by five divisions of the enemy 20th army corps from four directions as well as against bombing attacks of hostile planes and inflicted tremendous losses upon the enemy forces.

"When Colonel Kurashige was killed in action on August 13, Captain Ota took command of the garrison forces and under strong co-operation and with high morale the Unit deliberately launched a surprise offensive outside the walled town, utterly confusing the enemy. The Unit also annihilated the enemy forces which penetrated into the walled town in hand-to-hand battles.

"Early in September, the Unit, due to the mounting casualties, lost the major part of the walled town. Although the war situation became grave, all the officers and men of the Unit without requesting reinforcements gallantly continued their battle for a long period against a numerically superior enemy.

"By cutting down over half of the enemy forces, the Unit contributed greatly to the general operation of of the Imperial Army.

"The Tanaka Unit

"Commanded by Lieutenant General Shinichi Tanaka the above contributed greatly toward the annihilation of the enemy forces in the area west of the Nu River during the middle and latter part of October, 1943.

"A part of the Unit always participated in the Nu River operation and fully collaborated with the corps in the said area while the Unit occupied Sanfraham and its vicinity, checking the enemy movements in the Fort Helts area.

"When the main body of the Chungking army stationed in India started assaults in the northern part of Fukawng area early in November the Tanaka Unit, overcoming all hardships, smashed the well-equipped enemy forces at every point in the jungle area.

"Valiantly engaging in battles for half a year, the Unit checked enemy activity in the northern part of Kamaing and contributed greatly toward frustrating enemy flank attacks in the execution of the major operation of the Imperial Forces.

"Lieutenant Hideo Nakagawa

"Sublieutenant Yutaka Hasegawa

"The above two officers assumed the task of scouting over the enemy bases in the Mariana area, conquering various obstacles in long distance transoceanic flight aboard a lone plane.

On November 2, 1944, the two officers made a full report on the condition of the enemy forces on Saipan and Tinian Islands. On November 19, the above also accomplished reconnaissance duties over Pagan Island thereby contributing toward not only the successful conduct of our aerial operations in the Mariana Group but also toward future operations.

On November 24, the above again sallied forth to the Marianas and while on reconnaissance duty over Saipan Island met a glorious end after being attacked by enemy planes."

DE GAULLE BARES FRANCE NOT INVITED TO PARLEY

French Head However Stresses Desire to Participate in 'Big Three' Talks

Domei

LISBON, January 25.—General Charles de Gaulle stated in a press conference in Paris today that the French Provisional Government had not been invited to the Churchill-Roosevelt-Stalin talks, but stressed his desire to participate in it, according to a Paris dispatch.

"These nations cannot be in doubt as to our desire to participate in their meeting," De Gaulle stated regarding the three-power conference.

Asked whether talks for a pact between Britain and his Government had made any progress, De Gaulle replied, "We have received no request for a pact of this sort, but some day or other it will come to that." De Gaulle merely replied, "I think that it is a big matter which would need a great deal of preparation" when asked if he believed it would be useful to hold a meeting of all the anti-Axis representatives.

Regarding the Italo-Franco relations, De Gaulle regarded it "really regretable" that Italy had entered the war against France, but hoped that France and Italy would one day hold frankly cordial relations with Italy and to cooperate together particularly in regard to the Mediterranean area. There remained several things to be settled, but he hoped this could be done with the Bonomi Government.

De Gaulle also declared that his Government has exchanged delegates with the Lublin Government, but that it is not tantamount to a recognition of that Government. He stated that France continued to recognize the London Polish Government and a change of that attitude could take place only after the Polish people had had opportunity to express their own will.

Gusev Arrives in Moscow

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, January 25.—Fedor Gusev, Soviet Ambassador to London, has arrived in Moscow for consultation with his home Government, according to a London report. Press circles in London, it was added, are associating his return home with the coming "Big Three" meeting.

ENEMY CRAFT DAMAGED IN ATTACK ON YIOJIMA

88 Hostile Planes Downed in Attack on Palembang Area On Jan. 24

Domei

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, January 26.—A small unit of the enemy's surface forces bombarded Yiojima for approximately one hour on the afternoon of January 24. About the same time an aggregate of 40 B-29 and B-24 enemy planes carried out repeated attacks on the island. The Japanese Forces on the spot damaged one enemy ship of unidentified category.

Between the night of January 24 to early next morning, several large enemy planes attacked the island 10 times.

26 Blasted at Menado

Domei

SOUTHWESTERN PACIFIC BASE, January 26.—Approximately 50 enemy medium-sized planes attacked the Menado area in Celebes yesterday morning. Japanese Forces shot down nine and damaged 17 of the enemy raiders.

88 Planes Downed

Domei

CERTAIN BASE AT SUMATRA, January 25.—Eighty-eight enemy planes (five unconfirmed) were downed by the Japanese Air and Land Forces on the spot out of some 120 which raided the Palembang sector, Sumatra Island, yesterday, it was confirmed today, thus expanding the war results of 78 enemy attackers downed as previously announced.

Sometime round 9:30 a.m. yesterday, some 120 deck-planes from a task force invaded the air over the Palembang area. However, fully aware of the enemy maneuver, Japanese Air and Land Forces immediately moved into action opening furious fire. Before the onslaught of the Japanese Forces, the invaders began to emit black smoke one after another. Thanks to the superb technique of Japanese airmen and accurate hits scored by the Ground Units, 88 enemy planes were brought down. Furthermore, the war results do not include those downed by ramming attacks, and should the rammed enemy planes be added in the war results, almost all of the attackers will be counted as lost.

Fourteen of the Japanese planes failed to return or self-blasted. Damage on our side was slight.

SHOCK UNITS BATTERING LINGAYEN FRONT ENEMY

U.S. Troops Keep Active Despite Steady Losses Inflicted By Nippon Attacks

Japanese Forces on the various fronts in the Lingayen Bay area continuing their shock attacks, are gaining successful results in stemming enemy offensive activies.

In the eastern area of Damortis and San Fabian, no serious development has taken place other than that the American forces haye moved forward to some extent in an area near Damortis.

On January 21 a small number of the invasion troops aboard three landing barges started a landing at a point four kilometers north of Santo Tomas.

On the first Japanese line extending from the eastern part of Pangasinan plain to the Cabaruan hills, the enemy forces which detoured to the area between the first and second Japanese firing lines has recently been active.

Meanwhile, enemy troops in the Posorrubio and Bobonan areas came attacking our position east of these areas but every enemy drive was smashed.

In the Bindey and Manaoag sectors American forces gradually moved westward while other enemy troops that advanced to Pinaloan and Urdaneta penetrated into Asingan about eight kilometers east of Urdaneta carrying out a gradual offensive against our second line positions.

Moving southward from Dagupan and Lingayen the invaders reached Tarlac and La Pas on and around January 20. A small scouting unit further advanced southward approaching the area near Capas and Santa Monica on January 23.

A Japanese Shock Unit surprise-attacked the enemy in the vicinity of Damortis and Alacan where they killed or wounded about 300 enemy troops besides blasting or setting ablaze 20 motorcars, eight ammunition dumps, one tank, 11 bivouacs, two trench mortars one artillery position and numerous drum cans. In this attack the Japanese also captured a large quantity of rifle and machinegun ammunition.

The Hatanaka Shock Unit which carried out an attack at San Fabian on January 16 blasted eight tanks, 12 motorcars, three guns, four heavy machineguns, one light machinegun, eight gun tractors, two fuel and ammunition dumps as well as ten bivouacs.

The stream of enemy warcraft from Leyte Island to the Lingayen Bay area has continuously been observed. The enemy air-borne units appear to have reached Leyte Island togther with a considerable number of transport planes.

THAI RESOLVE STRESSED

"I am happy to affirm our firm determination to continue this battle to the end on the side of our great ally in accordance with the Treaty of Alliance," read the message sent by the Prime Minister of Thailand to Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso, on January 24, the third anniversary of Thai participation in the War of Greater East Asia. The full text of the message follows:

"On the occasion of the third anniversary of the participation of Thailand in the War of Greater East Asia, I am happy to affirm Your Excellency our firm determination to continue this battle to the end on the side of our great ally in accordance with the Treaty of Alliance. Together with the government and the people of Japan, we are deeply convinced of the justice and humanity of our cause. With this firm belief to which the moral value of the principles adopted by the Assembly of the nations of Greater East Asia will be added, we shall march forward faithfully toward our goal without being hindered by any obstacles.

"I wish Your Excellency my sincere wish for the victory of His Imperial Majesty's army and also take this opportunity to address Your Excellency my best wishes for the prosperity of the Japanese Empire and for the success of the task which she has undertaken to secure the moral and material well-being of the peoples of Asia.

"Khuang Aphaiwong,

"Prime Minister of Thailand."

Nippon Airmen Blast Cruiser and Destroyer In Lingayen Waters

Domei

PHILIPPINE BASE, January 26.—Japanese Air Units, attacking the enemy fleet in Lingayen Bay on the night of January 23, set ablaze one enemy cruiser by scoring a direct hit with a large bomb. One enemy destroyer was also damaged.

By I. ITO

Of the Military Press Corps

PHILIPPINE BASE, January 25.—Concentrating their attacks on Manila and its vicinity, enemy fighters based at San Jose and Lingayen repeatedly raided the Manila area today. At 8:15 a.m. six P-38's machinegunned the Japanese airfields near Manila and later an aggregate total of 28 P-38's and 13 P-47's came attacking the Japanese airdromes around Manila in seven waves.

ENEMY FORCES HIT HARD IN NORTHERN BURMA AREA

Nippon Raiding Units Attack Hostile Positions East Of Irrawaddy River

By a Member of the Military Press Corps

CERTAIN BASE IN NORTHERN BURMA, January 25.—Taking the enemy forces by surprise, crack Japanese Units in northern Burma have been throwing enemy positions into extreme confusion.

The Shimada Raiding Unit attacked the enemy 36th Division which had attempted to move in an offensive at a point east of the Irrawaddy River on January 4, while the Inose Raiding Unit shock-attacked and blasted the enemy encampments south of Mongmit on January 8. Attacking a powerful enemy mechanized unit which was advancing southward and being assembled south of Myitkyina, the Tahara Raiding Unit killed and wounded 50 enemy soldiers on January 16.

2 Enemy Transports Hit

Domei

ADVANCE BASE IN BURMA, January 25.—Japanese Fighter and Bomber Units in the Burma area, detecting a group of enemy warships including two aircraft carriers, one battleship, three cruisers, four destroyers and five large transports which were unloading at Kyaukpyu on the northeastern tip of Ramri Island, about 100 kilometers southeast of Akyab, on the night of January 21, immediately opened fire and blasted two of the large transports. At the same time, in an aerial combat with some Spitfires which were reconnoitering in the vicinity, the Japanese Air Units downed one enemy machine.

Enemy Makes Landing

Domei

LISBON, January 24.—The landing of anti-Axis units on a point 56 kilometers southeast of Akyab, located in the northeast of Myeboung Peninsula, was announced by the headquarters of the anti-Axis Forces in Southeast Asia, according to a Kandy dispatch.

Tank Unit Lands

Domei

LISBON, January 25.—An amphibious tank unit belonging to British-Indian 15th Army landed on Ramri Island south of Akyab on the western coast of Burma under cover of bombardments and bombings by a British fleet and medium bomber planes of the U.S. air force, according to a New Delhi dispatch. At present, the landed enemy force is enlarging its position there, it is further revealed.

B-29 Raids Nagoya Area

One B-29 bomber from the Mariana area raided Nagoya at 9 p.m. on January 25 after passing over Cape Shionomisaki in Wakayama Prefecture. After dropping a few bombs, the raider fled over Hamamatsu at 9:50 p.m. Damage was slight. Another B-29 attempted to raid the Japanese mainland from the direction of Cape Shionomisaki at 4 a.m. the following day but failing to penetrate any farther fled after dropping explosives into the sea.

U.S. Troop Ship Sunk

Domei

LISBON, January 25.—An American troop ship carrying more than 2,200 soldiers was sunk recently by enemy action in European waters, Henry Stimson, U.S. Secretary of War, told the press today, according to a Washington dispatch. He said that 248 were killed and 517 are missing, but that the rest were saved.

ETHICAL STRUCTURE BASED ON 'HAKKO IU' STRESSED BY KOISO

Japan's Basic Ideological Policy Clarified by Leader at Upper House Session

Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso clarified Japan's basic ideological policy in the course of the plenary session of the House of Peers on Friday in reply to interpellations posed by Count Yoshinori Futara, of the Kenkyukai.

Count Futara asked to know how the Government intended to realize the principles of the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration in their practical phase.

The Prime Minister stressed the absolute necessity of firmly establishing an ethical national structure on the basis of the principle of independence and "Hakko Iu" or universal brotherhood, whatever the developments of the war situation may be. "We will see to it," declared the Prime Minister, "that the Japanese posted overseas, whether military, official or civilian, will be fully imbued with the 'Imperial Way' of 'Hakko Iu' and will exert constant efforts to inspire and enlighten the people they come in contact."

To Spread Ideals

Prime Minister Koiso also said he would like to realize the objective by driving this ideal into the hearts of the leaders of Japan's allies on occasions when they visit this country, thus to win their understanding and sympathy.

Replying to interpellations as to the way how to imbue the people with the martyr's spirit of guarding the Japanese national polity, the Prime Minister said that only by the exemplary conducts sincerely demonstrated by the nation's leaders will the general public be brought to realizing this lofty spirit. He solicited, therefore, increased endeavors in this direction on the part of the upper leader class of the nation.

"The Government," Prime Minister Koiso continued, "asks the members of the civil service, who constitute a vital part of the leader class, not only to tighten their official discipline but also to try to lay down examples of admirable conduct for the public in general. Especially, the Cabinet, which forms the central organ of officialdom, intends to establish a salutary example for the nation."

Paying high tribute to the members of the Special Attack Air Corps, the Prime Minister stated that the emergence of these heroes from among the younger generation was in itself an unmistakable evidence of Japanese spirit. In view of the sincere spirit and genuine loyalty which are possessed by the younger generation, the Prime Minister thought it doubtless that when guided properly, all young men will prove themselves no less heroic than the members of the Shinpu Special Attack Corps.

Clarifies P.I. Situation

In response to a wish expressed by Toshio Kishii, member of the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives, in the committee's meeting on January 25, that the Prime Minister candidly reveal what was behind his mind when in his Diet speech he said that the country stood at the critical point of its rise or fall, Prime Minister Koiso replied to the following effect:

"It may be impertinent to say that the consideration in the back of my mind when I made the statement that our country stands at the critical point of its rise or fall was the conviction that one important cause of the very brilliant victory in the Battle of the Japan Sea was the order beginning with the statement that the rise or fall of our country depended upon that battle given by Fleet Admiral Togo to the officers and men of the entire Fleet at the commencement of the Battle of the Japan Sea, an order that roused them all and intensified their resolution to win victory in the war.

"The present stage of the war situation centering on and around the Philippines is one at which we need to win. This being so, it is my desire to see my fellow-countrymen influenced by this into rousing themselves in a true sense and renewing their spirit, and bestirring themselves in a way permitting them to concentrate all their energies on getting the State to march onward, whether they are the officers and men actively engaged at the front or the people in

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16 NEW SENATORS BACK UNITED NATIONS ORGAN

Clarify Their Stand to President Roosevelt in Special Message Voicing Support

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 25.—16 new senators, both Republicans and Democrats, on their own initiative have sent a letter of assurance to President Roosevelt that they would back the formation of a United Nations organization to preserve world peace according to a Washington report. It was also reported that Senator Tom Connally, Democrat of Texas, predicted today that the Senate will vote overwhelming approval for an international security organization.

Continuing the report said: "In their message formulated by Senator Crobade, Democrat, of Arkansas and Republican Senator Smith of New Jersey, the 16 senators wished President Roosevelt success in his forthcoming conferences with Premier Josef Stalin and Prime Minister Winston Churchill they said: 'We realize that it is important for you to be advised of the views of the new senators who heretofore have not had the opportunity to make their positions clear. They outlined their position in four points as follows:

1. We favor the formation at the earliest possible moment of a United Nations organization to establish and preserve the peace of the world along the general lines as suggested at Dumbarton Oaks.

2. We believe this government should use all reasonable means to insure our Allies and the other nations of the world that we intend to share in the direction of and the responsibility for the settlement of this war and the maintenance of peace.

3. We suggest a treaty among the major Allies be concluded as soon as possible to demilitarize Germany and Japan and to keep them demilitarised.

4. We believe that this government should as soon as possible make alliances to participate affirmatively in all decisions affecting the establishment of law and order in the liberated or enemy countries.

"These 16 new senators are not the only ones who have announced themselves in favor of such a United Nations organization. The list also includes many older senators. Of the 96 seats in the United States Senate occupied by two senators from each of the 48 states, a two-thirds majority of their votes is necessary for approval of the security treaties which it is believed President Roosevelt will submit to the Senate before next summer. Thus the tide of the President's fourth term policy is likely to be determined by the membership of the present Senate."

In regard to the strength of the so-called isolationist block in the Senate raised by the current foreign affairs debate, this question is discussed by a Washington correspondent of the New York Times who declares that the truth is that no amount of conversation at this point can produce any definite answer. The simple reason is that the strength of the so-called isolationist block depends on the definition of what an isolationist is, and the definition differs from person to person and from day to day.

According to this correspondent he says: "Webster's dictionary defines an isolationist as a person who favors keeping aloof politically from other countries. But even this definition is inadequate for the Monroe Doctrine is the policy announced by President Monroe in 1823. It stated that the United States would view as an unfriendly act any attempt of the European nations to intervene in American affairs or to increase its holding in the western hemisphere.

"This is certainly not keeping politically aloof from other countries and no senator is arguing against the Monroe Doctrine. In the present Senate as in the Senate of 1919, there is a small group of men who are isolationist to this extent. They are likely to vote against any proposal that the United States make any solid prior commitment with countries outside this hemisphere to use American ports in a system of collective or bilateral security.

"The current list of this small group includes Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana and Senator Patrick A. McCarran of Nevada, both Democrats and Senators Hiram Johnson of California, Henry Shipstead of Minnesota and Wayland Brooks of Illinois, Republicans. Like Borah, MacCormick, Poindexter and other senators who opposed President Wilson during the great debate of 1919, these five senators are supposed to be the irreconcilables of the present senate who may be expected not only to favor and advocate but also to fight for isolating the United States from any prior commitment with countries outside this hemisphere to use ports in a system of collective security."

The correspondent further states: "It is perhaps significant that not one of these five senators find it wise to proclaim in favor of isolationism at all costs. It is the general impression in Washington that there are positions that can be counted upon to gain possible general security plans. Some observers would add the names of three other senators to the above list—Senator Robert McCollif of Wisconsin, Senator Dennis Chavis of New Mexico and Senator William Langer of North Dakota.

"However this small group differs from the irreconcilables of 1919 in several respects. First they have neither the numerical strength nor the debating skill of the extreme anti-anti-Wilson group and unless Senator La Follete throws his lot in with the group, they do not have an effective leader. Senator Wheeler's abilities are many but he does not have the influence he had before the war. The general feeling in Washington is that he lost authority by opposing the administration's policy without suffering any tactical alternative.

"There is one other difference between the irreconcilables of 1919 and 1945. There is at this time no evidence of solution among them and no so-called partisan plot against the administration. Moreover they do not have control over either the Foreign Relations Committee or the Senate and they do not have anything that could accurately be described as an agreed plan of action.

"Administrators in Washington believe that there are about 40 to 50 senatorial votes reasonably certain of, out of the total of 96 backing President Roosevelt. It is thought about 10 irreconcilables will be against, leaving between 36 and 46 senatorial votes still undecided who hold the power of decision."

French Occupation Of Area Along Rhine Desired by De Gaulle

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, January 25.—President General Charles de Gaulle of the Provisional Government of France told the press today that he will insist on French troops permanently occupying the entire area along the Rhine after the war, according to a Paris report. De Gaulle declared that France had no wish to repeat her fall for, he asserted, "not only is the security of France involved, but that of entire Europe." Regarding De Gaulle's statement, the BBC correspondent in Paris declared that the French President does not mean that France wants to exclude the other United Nations from the Rhineland. At the same press interview, De Gaulle also revealed that several French islands are at present being used by the United States in the war against Japan.

FRENCH FOOD LACK ACUTE

Fuel Dearth Adds to Desperation; Appeals for Quick Aid

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 23.—The crisis in France in the fuel and food supply has reached such an acute stage that Paris has found it necessary to direct a new appeal to the Western Powers, reports the Aftonbladet correspondent in London who travelled to Paris. At least 20,000 trucks and 100,000 freight cars will be needed immediately in order to save the French people who physically and morally have reached the limit of their own power of resistance.

The crisis has now come, the correspondent writes. With every passing hour the food and fuel situation in Paris and the other big towns in France is becoming more desperate.

In Paris everything is lacking. Some 400,000 laborers are out of work and are receiving only 75 per cent of their normal wages. The only traffic institution still functioning normally is the subway. The Metro is continually crowded with people who for the greater part are only riding in it for its warmth.

Ethical Structure Based on 'Hakko Iu' Stressed by Koiso

(Continued From Page 1)

hind the guns.

"Let me consider this point at some length in relation to the truth of the war situation. If we have made sure of winning at the present stage of the war situation centering on and around the Philippines, that will furnish the occasion for us to begin to forge ahead toward giving the war of the Pacific a turn enabling us to engage in offensive operations.

"On the other hand, if by ill luck we cannot make sure of victory at this stage, it is possible to think that the war situation will gradually shift with the result that we will be under difficult conditions. In short, I made the statement about which the interpellator wants to be clear, in the spirit of loyalty to the country that does not pause until victory has been won or would triumph by all means."

GOVERNMENT INTENDS STRICTER LABOR CONTROL

Move to Increase War Output, Koiso Says; Upper House Passes 12 Bills

The House of Peers, at its plenary session on Friday, passed 12 bills following reports by the chairmen of the respective committees and sent them to the House of Representatives. Among the bills were those providing for the revision of (1) the Pensions Law, (2) Military Recruitment Law, (3) Agriculture and Forestry Central Bank Law, and (4) the Special Wartime Civil Suit Law.

No committee meeting of the Upper House was held on Friday.

The Budget Committee of the House of Representatives met in a general meeting at 9 a.m. the same day when Takataro Sakuda, of Hiroshima Prefecture, and five other members of the committee interpellated. A meeting of the Taxation Increase Committee was held at 10 a.m. while the Committees on Sailors Insurance, Local Railways and Money Market sat in their respective meetings from 1 p.m.

Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso on Friday expressed his intentions of nationalizing some of the civilian industrial enterprises and labor if such action will bolster production. His statement was made in reply to interpellations posed by Kiyooto Kawamata in the course of the general meeting of the Lower House Budget Committee.

More Rigid Labor Control

Prime Minister Koiso said that the Government intended to place labor more rigidly under State management and that it was necessary to nationalize civilian enterprises in parallel with such a move. He saw the necessity of extending subsidies to such undertakings in order to stabilize them and also of bolstering the operation of the Munitions Corporations Law now in force thereby to ensure increased production. The Prime Minister, however, stressed the need of caution in carying out the said move lest it should affect the output unfavorably.

Prime Minister Koiso expressed himself against the idea of imposing State management on the civilian companies uniformly. State control will be imposed on some of these companies where a such stap will give a salutary effect on munitions output, he said, but others will be excluded lest the move should affect their operation unfavorably. The Prime Minister saw danger in an attempt to place them uniformly under State control.

Replying to Mr. Kawamata's interpellation regarding coal and other mineral resources, Munitions Minister Shigeru Yoshida testified that utmost efforts must be made during the current fiscal year for increased production of coal, iron, non-ferrous and light metals. Mr. Yoshida, however, foresaw less favorable circumstances during this year than in the previous year for this project Utmost attention, he said, must be directed to the problems concerning materials and machinery for the development of these underground resources. Therefore, he declared, steps have already been taken to supply vital mines with materials and machines. Materials appropriated for next year will be supplied to the more vital and urgent of mining enterprises. Priority will be the principle for all industries and for the various branches of individual industrial undertaking, Mr. Yoshida said.

The Extraordinary Military Expenditure bill will be introduced to the general meeting of the Lower House Budget Committee on Saturday morning. Following explanations by Finance Minister Sotaro Ishiwata, the Committee is expected to approve the bill forthwith. The Lower House is expected to pass the bill at its plenary session in the afternoon and send it to the Upper House.. Sunday and Monday will be devoted to examination of budgetary bills by the sectional meetings of the Budget Committee and on the morning of January 30, Tuesday, the Budget Committee is expected to approve the bills at its general meeting. The same bills are expected to be introduced to the plenary session of the Lower House to be held on Tuesday afternoon, when the House is expected to pass them in their original forms and send them to the Upper House.

Table of Taxes

Meanwhile, the Finance Ministry forwarded a table of direct and indirect taxes in percentage for the nine years since the 1937-38 fiscal year, to the Lower House Budget Committee as information. The table follows:

Fiscal Year	Direct Tax	Indirect Tax	Others
	—(In percentages)—		
1937-38	43	50	7
1938-39	49	44	7
1939-40	56	39	5
1940-41	62	33	5
1941-42	64	31	5
1942-43	62	32	6
1943-44	56	40	4
1944-45	58	38	4
1945-46	63	32	5

Firing of V-2 With London as Target Vividly Described by Reich Reporter

Domei

BERLIN, January 23.—The veil of mystery shrouding the German long-range V-2 weapon was partly lifted by the German war correspondent Fritz Lucke, who actually saw it in action in some hidden woods somewhere in the west. He gave a dramatic description of the tense moments preceding the firing of the mysterious missile into the stratosphere.

"We stumbled along a slippery forest path and suddenly faced the V-2. Was it a midget airship or a shining body of a midget submarine which we nearly missed in the darkness?," the correspondent described his first encounter with the weapon.

At first sight he knew the V-2 is not a "flying telephone post" as British reports have described it, but the same streamlined principle applied to submarines, Zeppelins and nearly all kinds of shells were applied also on the V-2.

"We kept respectfully a few hundred meters away from its firing position," he said, "since a 50-meter limit must be observed even by the most experienced ears to prevent the bursting of our ear-drums. Suddenly there was a ghostly silence. Only a single voice came out of the darkness. The tension was almost unbearable."

"Then a roar was heard," the correspondent continued, which slowly increased. It lighted up the forest like daylight, and the house on the other side of the lake suddenly appeared snow-white."

"Then a terrific thunderbolt drowned out everything as on the Day of Judgment and we were seeing light overlap light. This earth seemed to have given birth to a new star. We heard rumbling and roaring. Everything seemed unreal. We then saw a light rising and rising until it disappeared above the clouds and then only the clouds reflected the bright light-rays."

Almost overcome by what he had just witnessed, the correspondent said he was left "dumbfounded". In the distance the diminishing spluttering noise of the missile was heard. Then a certain length of time elapsed, he said, though not permitted to disclose the exact length for obvious reasons, when the commanding officer declared, "Now the V-2 has struck London."

The correspondent declared the "inside of the giant V-2 remains a secret of science, of course" which he was not permitted to reveal. He explained only that every missile aimed at London must pass through the stratosphere.

"The V-2 is launched on its journey through the stratosphere from many starting places and whoever can witness such a start experiences something as if we were living ahead of history," the correspondent said.

South England Destroyed

Domei

LISBON, January 23.—The American writer, Jerome Weidman, who just returned to the United States from a visit to England on an assignment for the Office of War Information declared that the residential sections of southern England reminded him of pictures of the "last days of Pompei," according to a New York dispatch.

When questioned by a reporter of the paper PM about the impression made upon the British population by the German flying bombs, Weidman declared that they are "tired of war."

Meanwhile, fear of a mass panic breaking out in New York in case the city become targets of the German flying bombs, was expressed by the New York Deputy Police Commissioner Wallander in his speech before the volunteers of the Red Cross according to a New York report quoting the journal, New York American.

Wallander, who is in charge of New York City's air defense, added "I doubt very much whether there will be any opportunity for sounding the alert if the rocket bombs should be launched against us." Predicting the extent of a possible mass panic, the commissioner declared, "We must consider that during the working hours, there are not fewer than 9,000,000 people in the city."

6,000,000 TONS OF SHIPS ARE REQUIRED BY BRITAIN

Owners Said Divided on Question of Restoring Sadly Depleted British Shipping

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 24.—If the depleted British shipping is to be restored, it is probable that at least 6,000,000 gross tons of new ships will need to be built or acquired, emphasized the President of the Shipbuilding Conference and Chairman of the Burntisland Shipbuilding Company in writing on future shipbuilding in Britain, reported the Financial News on December 21.

"The views of shipowners, with regard to replacement, seem to fall under two heads," he pointed out. "Firstly, there are those, who, not having had the opportunity to build or make good war losses, may become compelled to build regardless of any specific price level in order to recapture or maintain prewar services. Then there are those who were offered facilities for wartime building, but who hesitate to make immediate commitments owing to uncertainty regarding the ultimate disposal of large fleets and ships built in the United States, Canada, and Britain.

"If the views of shipowners are divided in this way, there will be less chance of the immediate demand seriously exceeding building capacity. This will have a beneficial effect in spacing out building orders over a longer period of time. A scheme for the regulation of orders in the immediate postwar period prepared by the joint committee of shipbuilders and shipowners, which now has been published, is claimed to be a piece of constructive planning in the interests of the country, and of all engaged in the two industries.

Shipbuilding Committee Set Up

"In view of the Government's announcement of setting up a shipbuilding committee for the transition period representing shipbuilding, shipping, shipbuilding workers, the Admiralty and War Transport Ministry, it will be a matter of important concern to the two industries to see to what extent their proposals are put into effect. It is impossible to fight a war of such dimensions without experiences and conditions involving increased cost of production. It arises from an increased demand for materials—in short, the supply, higher wages and cost levels induced by similar considerations.

"In the production of ships, the steel equipment, main propelling and auxiliary machinery are purchased by the shipbuilder as finished products of other industries. The price level on these are governed by prevailing economic conditions. Over them shipbuilders can exert little influence.

"Wages are governed according to standards freely negotiated from time to time between the Shipbuilding Employers Federation and the Confederation of Shipbuilding Trades Unions, so the result can hardly be said to be under the sole control of employers.

"After this, there remains only technical skill, the efficiency of the Administration and profit. These latter items might be said to represent that part of the cost of a ship which building can control effectively. Whatever price level past booms in shipping values may have created, shipbuilders are determined to discourage any rise in prices that is inconsistent with proper considerations between the two industries. Questions relating to future price levels have been discussed with complete frankness and assurances were given of the avowed policy of the shipbuilding industry that will dispel any fears of exploitation of prices should there arise a sudden demand for ships. At no time in the past have the two industries collaborated more closely and with a more definite purpose.

Proper Planning Necessary

"By proper planning and frequent consultations within the shipping industry, it is hoped to stimulate a regular flow of shipbuilding orders in the future which will avoid severe fluctuations. After the war, export considerations will take on a far greater significance than at any other time in British history.

"To succeed in foreign markets, British shipbuilding must compete both in quality and price. The price will be the predominant feature in the ability to export products of British shipyards. After all, there is no lack of genius in designing or constructing the best types of ships or of taking out new markets though in this hour it cannot escape its share of export industry.

"If British shipowners are determined to restore the tonnage of British shipping to the level of 1939, the future of British shipbuilding holds good prospects in the immediate postwar period. British shipbuilding is technically efficient. The recently formed British Shipbuilding Research Association earnestly desires a continuous technical progress.

"The relationship between the Shipbuilding Employers Federation and Shipbuilding and the Engineering Trades Unions, is one of complete understanding. The degree of collaboration being pursued at present between the Shipbuilding Conference and the general council of British Shipping is a forceful measure of industrial planning that cannot fail to secure lasting mutual appreciation of those many problems inseparable from building and operating ships."

New Post for Stilwell

Of the Military Press Corps

LISBON, January 25.—Henry Stimson, U.S. Secretary of War, today, announced the appointment of General Joseph W. Stilwell former Commander in India, China, and Burma, as Commander of the United States army ground forces succeeding Lieutenant General Ben Lear who was yesterday named Deputy Commander of the American forces in the European theater of operations, according to a Washington dispatch.

DR. FUNK RAPS WAR AIMS OF AMERICA AND BRITAIN

Avers Their Post-War Plans Ignore Europe Altogether, In Recent Speech

Dr. Walther Funk, German Minister for National Economy, addressing the representatives of different European countries at a general meeting of the International Scientific Association of Germany held on January 13, discussed the "war aims of Britain, the United States, and the Soviet Union, and the future of Europe." The following is the substance of his speech according to information received here:

The conferences held in the United States over postwar problems ended in failure, serving only to disclose disagreement in the enemy camp. As a consequence of this failure and in connection with an apparent deadlock in the military situation of Europe, there is a revival in the enemy countries of the discussion over their war aims. So far as we know, the war aims of the enemy consist certainly in the annihilation of Germany and the establishment of the world-wide economic hegemony of the United States.

The Anglo-American plans for the postwar world ignore Europe altogether. The United States is already making preparations for an "export offensive" as a remedy for postwar unemployment, Britain is insisting that her export trade must be doubled if her economic collapse is to be circumvented. Such policies on the part of the United States and Britain—policies aiming at the development of their own trade—will inevitably cause large-scale unemployment in Europe, and in that event, the economic and social life of Europe will come to be controlled by the United States.

Germany's Trade

In normal times, European countries trade with one another to an extent ranging from 50 to 70 per cent of their total commerce. Germany had by far the largest share of European trade, which share made a considerable increase after the outbreak of the European War. In precise terms, German exports following the commencement of hostilities registered 35 per cent increase in value, compared with the pre-war amount, while in point of volume the prewar level was maintained. The export trade of Germany, which, before the war, was conducted with European countries to the extent of 50 or 60 per cent, is now done exclusively with European countries, and 85 per cent of the total export of Europe is directed to European countries themselves, excluding Britain.

In case Britain and the United States succeed in eliminating Germany, the heart of Europe, ignoring the organic unity of continental economy, the whole Europe will be faced with unemployment of formidable proportions, a state of affairs involving civil war, famine, and the collapse of social order, and facilitating the consummation of Soviet ambition.

Conscious of her responsible position in Europe, Germany, in the period from 1941 to 1943, gave a new order to Europe, the main features of which may now be summarized as follows:

a) Establishment of the basic machinery of State control (reorganization of control machinery according to conditions of the countries concerned, removal of class conflict, etc.)

(b) Stabilization of currency, wages, and prices.

(c) Elimination of unemployment and introduction of positive social measures.

(d) Maximum production of food and assurance for the supply of daily necessaries (establishment of the rationing system and the suppression of illicit trafficing).

(e) Efficient disposition of labor in Europe (security of livelihood given the foreign workers in Germany).

(f) Introduction of the spirit of the German farmer into occupied territories.

(g) Introduction into occupied territories of the policy of State guidance over economic activities.

Economic Freedom Stressed

These policies envisaged Europe as an economic community (Gemeinschaft), so that the economic freedom of Europe might be established. In the period from 1941 to 1943, the results obtained through this organization of Europe, including occupied and friendly countries, reached 600,000,000,000 marks in value, the proportion per capita exceeding that of the United States before the war. This record shows that the policy of Germany was right and proper, and that the occupied and friendly countries fully cooperated with Germany.

If the cooperation of this character had prevailed as a system, the economic and social crisis of Europe and the world might have been solved long ago. The National Socialist Government of Germany overcame the internal economic and social crisis in a few years after its formation, thus opening the way to cultural and social construction.

Unfortunately, however, the Fuehrer's proposal for the limitation of armament and the establishment of peace was turned down by the Powers, which desired neither the equitable distribution of wealth nor the success of other nations in peaceful constructive works. It was such Powers that declared war on Germany.

This is no time for theoretical argument. We shall therefore compare the record of Germany with what the enemy has done or is doing. Nobody will be so foolish as to go astray in his judgment. The Soviet Union, which first invaded Rumania and Bulgaria, and then Serbia and Hungary, has already begun to destroy the foundations we built in southeastern Europe. The fact that the Soviet Union is seeking materials and supplies in the countries concerned, cannot be a temporary phenomenon, for the Soviet intention in southeastern Europe has a vital significance. While Germany has been striving to bring up southeastern Europe to the level of central Europe, the Soviet Union will reduce southeastern Europe to its own level.

The Soviet Union is depriving southeastern Europe not only of material resources but also human resources, which fact deserves serious notice. Not merely anti-Soviet citizens but skilled workers, technicians, scientists, and children are now being carried away into the interior of Soviet territory. This cannot be but an indication that the Soviet Union is really suffering from the dearth of manpower. It also shows that between southeastern Europe and the Soviet Union, there is a qualitative difference in human resources. Should the Soviet Union succeed in penetrating into central Europe, we must expect that a greater volume of human resources will be made to flow into Soviet territory, for purposes best known to the Soviet authorities themselves.

An "autonomous" man is the highest creation of Europe, and the creative power of European nations comes from men and women responsible for themselves. The defense of human autonomy against external violence is ipso facto the defense of the sources from which Europe has obtained great results in science, art, administration, economy, and many other fields of human activity. Europe will overcome the peril again, as she did in the past.

Facts Worth Noting

Japanese Ambassadors and Ministers

- Masayuki Tani—Ambassador to Nanking
- Shozo Murata—Ambassador to Manila
- Takanobu Mitani—Ambassador to Petain French Government
- Lt. Gen. Hiroshi Oshima—Ambassador to Berlin
- Naotake Sato—Ambassador to Moscow
- Shinrokuro Hidaka—Ambassador to Mussolini Italian Government
- Itaro Mizuno—Ambassador to Thailand
- Shunichi Matsumoto—Ambassador to French Indo-China
- Itaro Ishii—Ambassador to Burma
- Akiyoshi Tajiri—Minister to P.I.
- Ken Harada—Minister to Vatican
- Morito Morishima—Minister to Portugal
- Yakichiro Suma—Minister to Spain
- Taro Terazaki—Min. to Petain French Government
- Shin Sakuma—Minister to Berlin
- Takemi Miura—Minister to Nanking
- Tateki Horiuchi—Same
- Shigenori Tashiro—Minister to Canton
- Yutaka Tsuchida—Minister to Shanghai
- Lt. Gen. Sanetake Kusumoto—Minister to Peking
- Maj. Gen Tonomichi Yasato—Minister to Kalgan
- Shunichi Kase—Minister to Switzerland
- Goro Morishima—Minister to Soviet Union
- Teruo Hachiya—Minister to Azad Hind Government

Berle Arrives in Brazil

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 25.—Adolf A. Berle, new United States Ambassador to Brazil, arrived in Rio de Janeiro today. He was met at the airport by the Foreign Minister, and other government officials at Brazil.

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COOPERATING WITH YANKS

British Fleet's Task in Pacific Revealed by Somerville

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 25.—The role of the British Pacific Fleet as a full partner of the U.S. Navy was described recently in Washington by Admiral Sir James Somerville, head of the British Admiralty delegation in America, says a Washington report.

Somerville said that the British Pacific Fleet will be under either General MacArthur or Admiral Nimitz according to the decision of Admiral King, Commander-in-Chief of U.S. Fleet.

The British warships will be used in the forward position as a task force, it was explained. Although every ship possible will be sent out to the Pacific, Somerville emphasized that a naval force has to be kept in British waters to deal with the German navy—two pocket battleships, six cruisers, and about 50 destroyers.

Steven Early May Resign

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 25.—Steven Early, Presidential Secretary, may leave his post and accept a job in private business, says a Washington dispatch. Robert A. Dangler, former editor and author, now one of the five administrative assistants to President Roosevelt, may be named Early's successor should the latter resign.

P-51's Hit Peking

Domei

PEKING, January 25.—About a dozen P-51's of the U.S. air force in China penetrated into the Peking area about 2:30 p.m. today. The enemy carried out a strafing and bombing attack against the airfield on the western outskirts of the city and fled southward about 3 p.m.

Ribbentrop Sees Quisling

Domei

BERLIN, January 25.—Joachim Von Ribbentrop, Reich Foreign Minister, today received Premier Vidkun Quisling of Norway for a prolonged exchange of views, it was announced here today.

Shiba to Keep Post

Koshiro Shiba, President of the Shipbuilding Control Association, will remain at his post for another term, it was decided at the meeting of the nomination committee on Thursday

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Sumatra
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The Philippines
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SINGLE AIR ARM IN JAPAN UNDESIRABLE, KOISO SAYS

Would Hinder Development of Special Types of Craft Needed by Army and Navy

To form one air force, abolishing the Army and Navy air forces would not be desirable in Japan because of the different characteristics of Army and Navy planes, explained Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso at the plenary session of the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives, Thursday, in reply to a question asked by Toshiro Kishii.

Mr. Kishii, asked if the various types of Army and Navy planes would be put on a unified basis, and the Prime Minister replied:

"The Army and Navy planes, particularly of Japan, have different histories of development, for the planes used in land battles and those used in sea fights naturally must have different characteristics.

"Therefore, I believe that to unify the Army and Navy planes would only result in hindering their development. In the United States the air force appears to be unified, but in reality it is divided into the army air corps and the Navy air corps. Moreover, the B 29's, and also the B 32's which will soon appear, cannot be said to belong either to the army or of the navy; they might be made into a separate air force.

"On the whole, to establish one air force in Japan by uniting the Army and Navy air forces will not bring any good result, if the respective characteristics of these forces are to be fully developed. Of course there are common points too, and for their development, we must adopt proper administrative measures for it is desirable to effect unity wherever such a step is possible.

"It was on that account that the Air Arms General Bureau was organized in the Munitions Ministry, to deal with affairs concerning production of airplanes for both the Army and the Navy. This, I believe, marks a great step forward in the field of aircraft production. I will also mention that recently it was found that though the Army, and, to a certain degree Navy planes differ, they could be placed on a common basis. Thus, in the field of aircraft production, such differences are now being gradually adjusted."

Replying also to Mr. Kishii's question, War Vice-Minister Lieutenant General Kenshiro Shibayama said that as there exist between the Army and the Navy various joint committees on technical matters, aviation, and fuel, complete agreement on various matter and been reached between the Army and the Navy.

NEW LOTTERY PLANS BARED

4 Issues of ¥150 Million Each to Be Made Every Year

An outline of the Government's plan for issuing lottery tickets was revealed by Finance Minister Sotaro Ishiwata at the session of the Military Financing Committee of the House of Representatives held on Thursday. Hajime Miyazaki was the interpellator on the subject of lotteries and the Finance Minister replied on behalf of the Government.

"It is now planned to make a ¥150,000,000 lottery issue four times a year or a total of ¥600,000,000," Mr. Ishiwata said. "One half of the total amount or $300,000,000, will be held by the National Treasury, and the other half will be given out as prizes.

"The amount of the first prize is now under study, and will probably be about ¥100,000. The proposal to give tobacco or sake instead of cash prizes is also being studied. The Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association has proposed that 80 per cent of the prize amount should be paid in national bonds. What percentage is to be paid in bonds is another matter to which the authorities are giving attention."

Hashimoto's Successor Picked

Following the resignation of Colonel Kingoro Hashimoto as Chief of the Tokyo chapter of the Manhood Corps of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, it has been informally decided that Mikio Tatebayashi, chief of the Guard Section in the Home Ministory, will succeed Colonel Hashimoto.

Nakarai to Remain

Kiyoshi Nakarai, Mayor of Yokohama, will remain in his present office for another term in accordance with the decision reached at the nomination committee meeting on Thursday.

Obituary

Miss Anne-Mary Baty, sister of Dr. Thomas Baty, of the Japanese Foreign Office, succumbed to a sudden attack of paralysis at midnight of January 22 at Nikko. The late Miss Baty was 72 years old. Funeral services will be solemnized in Tokyo at the earliest convenience.

Shinpu Air Unit Takes Enemy Off Guard In Blasting Planes Against 3 Carriers

By F. FUKUYAMA
Of the Military Press Corps

AT A CERTAIN BASE.—Contacting a powerful enemy task force active in the waters east of Taiwan, units of the Shinpu Special Attack Corps, successfully blasted three enemy carriers and one warship of unknown category on January 21.

At midnight of January 21, a certain base received word that an enemy task force had appeared in the water X nautical miles east of a certain place. The order to take off immediately was issued to the Shinpu Special Attack Corps. To carry out the weighty mission, one plane after another took to the air and disappeared in the eastern skies.

Accounts of the ramming attacks carried out by the Special Attack Corps were given by some of the crew who manned the escort planes that day and witnessed the ramming actions. Second-class Flying Petty Officer Takahiro Kajimura and Chief Flying Service Seaman Takashi Hanakami said:

"Accompanying Lieutenant Sekiguchi we escorted two of the attacking planes. Due to engine trouble Lieutenant Sekiguchi had to return, but we continued our flight. Sometime passed, when we espied about forty enemy planes among the clouds reconnoitering, but they did not notice our planes. 'What luck!' we shouted. Just then five Grummans came into sight, but they, too, not noticing us circled rightward and cruised off. Evading the enemy planes, we cruised behind them. Below our eyes, we sighted a group of enemy warships with aircraft carriers as its mainstay. "Now is the time," we thought, and immediately one of our planes dashed against one of the carriers and in an instant a big column of fire was witnessed rising from the damaged carrier. The other plane in quick succession blasted itself against another carrier. The crippled carrier shot up a terrific tongue of flame and began to list. 'Well done!' we shouted.

"The enemy, who had been attacked off-guard, opened fire madly, while some forty enemy reconnaissance planes which had noticed our planes pounced upon us simultaneously. We wanted to counterattack them, but remembering the important mission we had to perform, we headed our planes for home."

Sub-Lieutenant Sosuke Imai narrated as follows: "Soon after leaving the base, we saw 15 Grumman fighters etching circles in the skies to the right of us, but we sped past them. At XX miles from XX we espied enemy carrier-borne planes east of us. We knew that the enemy ships must be near, and zoomed through the clouds. Presently we caught sight of the enemy ships. Peering through the clouds we could count several destroyers ahead of an X number of carriers and A-class cruisers. The enemy ships were heading eastward, probably in fear of our attacks.

"Under the layer of clouds, the weather was wonderfully clear. The ships floated on the water as in a painting. At the XX Commander's order, the Special Attack Planes nosed downward. Just at this instant two Grummans attacked us from the right. We shot furiously at the enemy fighters. After a while, looking downwards we saw black smoke rising from the deck of an enemy carrier. A ship of unidentified category by the carrier was also spitting fire. The enemy ships were shooting blindly at us with their high-angle and machine-guns. We caught a glimpse of our planes plunging like balls of fire toward the enemy ships. Some 10 Grumman fighters were buzzing noisily around us. Although we wanted to fight back, our duty of reporting at the base left us no choice but to return."

Japanese Internees in U.S.

Gijo Maeda, Hikoemon Maeda, Gakuichi Maeda, Kenichi Maebara, Akira Maebara, Junichiro Maebara, Masabuni Maetoma, Shigezo Maekawa, Naojiro Maeshiba, Tamehachi Makihira, Tamotsu Makino, Matsujiro Mamizuka, Eiji Manju, Masaichi Marumoto, Minoru Marumoto, Matsuo Marutani, Tanemasa Maruyama, Shinobu Masuko, Komin Masuda, Taro Masuda, Shichijiro Masuyuki, Shinjiro Matayoshi, Mineo Matoba, Tadayoshi Matsubara, Matsunori Matsubayashi, Rikichi Matsuda, Ryugen Matsuda, Kijiro Matsubara, Kichinosuke Matsui, Yutetsu Matsui, Magozo Matsuki, Hajime Matsumoto, Josuke Matsumoto, Kuramatsu Matsumoto, Seiichiro Matsumoto, Toramatsu Matsumoto, Kazuichi Matsumoto, Yazaemon Matsumoto, Yutaka Matsumoto, Tomoji Matsumura, Yoshitaro Matsumura, Shinsuke Matsumura, Sadataro Matsunaga, Umesuke Matsuo, Karikatsu Matsuoka, Masahiko Matsuoka, Shinhachi Matsuoka, Yoshimi Matsuoka, Yukichi Matsushita, Gyokuei Matsuura, Masaji Matsuura, Kunitomo Maeda, Yoshihisa Maeda, Yamano Maeno, Eiichi Mena, Daizo Mende, Yaichi Michida, Nobuo Mikami, Matagoro Mikuni, Chozaburo Minami, Saneichi Minami, Kunisuke Minami, Yazaemon Minami, Shingoro Minamide, Tamekichi Minamiike, Rikichi Minamino, Kyuhei Minato, Yasujiro Minato, Kaichi Mishima, Dadashi Mitsui, Masatane Mitani, Mankichi Miura, Sadashichi Miura, Sumine Miura, Takeo Miura, Tsunematsu Miyakawa, Genei Miyagi, Rikizo Miyagishima, Kohei Miyaike, Kaichi Miyamasa, Kenzo Miyamoto, Ginshiro Miyasaka, Hiseki Miyazaki, Kazue Miyata, Kumao Miyata, Yasutaro Miyazawa, Shinkichi Miyoshi, Kashitaro Mizuki, Akio Mizuno, Yasuyuki Mizuashi, Gunsuke Mochizuki, Kanryu Mochizuki, Kohei Mochizuki, Chiyosaku Monzen, Kiyonori Monzen, Mankichi Mori, Tenran Mori, Kokonosuke Mori, Ryuichi Moribe, Sadato Morifuji, Ryusaku Morihara, Kazutaro Morii, Tatsuji Morimoto, Tokichi Morimoto, Kaoru Morinaga, Kenji Morishige, Uejiro Morizumi, Fudebumi Morita, Koetsu Morita, Shinjiro Morita, Toichiro Morita, Zenkichi Morita, Yasuichi Moritsugu, Kazumi Moriyama, Sakujiro Moriyama, Fusaichi Motoike, Joshin Motoyoshi, Katsuma Mukaida, Seiichi Mukai, Yoshio Mukai, Yoshizo Mukai, Suketaro Mukaiya, Jotaro Murai, Jinji Murakami, Shigeru Murakami, Teizaburo Murakami, Eiichi Muranaka, Jotaro Muranami, Seitaro Murao, Tateo Murashima, Jitsuma Murata, Ryoichi Murata.

Sakujiro Nabeta, Katsuo Nagai, Eiji Nagamatsu, Genichi Nagamatsu, Tsugikichi Nagao, Toyokichi Nagasaki, Tomizo Nagasaku, Shukichi Nagasawa, Yoshio Nagase, Shigeru Nagata, Tomoichi Nagata, Ninryo Namori, Kyojyo Naito, Kojiro Nakadate, Kosaburo Nakagawa, Koichiro Nakagawa, Sawaichi Nakagawa, Suekichi Nakagawa, Takejiro Nakagawa, Fumitaro Nagahara, Fukuzo Nakahara, Takutaro Nakahara, Yuichi Nakaichi, Riu Nakama, Hyotaro Nakami, Akimatsu Nakamura, Chohachiro Nakamura, Chugoro Nakamura, Ichiro Nakamura, Kanzo Nakamura, Shokichi Nakamura, Keitaro Nakamura, Mishisuke Nakamura, Otsunosuke Nakamura, Sadamu Nakamura, Shohei Nakamura, Tamio Nakamura, Tatsuji Nakamura, Tamoaki Nakamura, Yoshio Nakamura, Naka Nakane, Eitaro Nakanishi, Chikao Nakano, Kenichi Nakano, Kiyoshi Nakano, Kosuke Nakano, Minoru Nakano, Otoneri Nakano, Iwakichi Nakajima, Hisajiro Nakajima, Teijiro Nakajima, Shizuo Nakajima, Sadakichi Nakajima, Shunro Nakata, Umakichi Nakata, Soichi Nakaya, Amizo Nakatsu, Ichiro Nakatsuka, Kinzaburo Nakatsuka, Chikashi Nakayama, Haruyoshi Nambe, Ichiro Niiya, Matsuro Ninoue, Yoshiji Nimura, Mantaro Ninomiya, Bunhachi Nishi, Kinji Nishi, Mojuro Nishi, Seitaro Nishi, Kokyo Nishii, Shuzo Nishijima, Seizo Nishikata, Kiichiro Nishikawa, Hajime Nishimoto, Sadajiro Nishimura, Kametaro Nishimura, Noboru Nishimura, Sunao Nishimura, Kanichi Nishino, Yoshinori Nishino, Mitsunari Nishino, Kansuke Nishiyama, Shohachi Nishizaki, Kosan Nishizawa, Fusajiro Nitta, Seishichi Niwa, Kiichi Kumatohara, Shoichi Nojima, Tamanosuke Nomachi, Katsuyoshi Nomura, Masakazu Nonaka, Yuko Nonomura, Motoo Noritake, Kiyoshi Nozaki, Reikai Nozaki, Yoshinori Nozawa, Sadasuke Nukaya, Yoshio Nunoya.

(To Be Continued)

PERMIT GOODS EVACUATION

As one of the urgent countermeasures against air raids decided upon at the Cabinet meeting on January 19, shipments of clothing, kitchen utensils and bedding from Tokyo to safety areas will be permitted from February 1 to March 31. The details on handling of the shipments were notified on January 24 to the Railway Bureau and the competent authorities in the districts.

One household may send out three pieces of luggage which shall not exceed 50 kilograms each, or 13 kan, in weight nor one cubic meter in size. Freight charges will be ¥1.50 for one piece regardless of the distance. The luggage must be taken to the specified stations by the senders.

Applications to send out the goods will be filed with the chokai offices, from where they will be taken to the ward offices every five days to be submitted to the stations handling the luggages. The dates of acceptance at the station will then be fixed and the application forms returned to the applicants, who will take the luggage to the stations on the specified day.

The applicants are asked to note that in case of railway trouble, such as disruption of service by snowstorms and so forth, their luggages may be refused acceptance on the specified days. The destination of the goods must be clearly written on the application forms. Furthermore strong cloth or wooden tags should be used to write down the addresses.

New Air Defense Organ Set

In view of the urgency of constructing important establishments underground, the Transportation and Communications Ministry has set up an organ called the Underground Construction Headquarters with branch offices in several places throughout the country. In this connection, the personnel for the Headquarters as well as the branch offices was announced by the Ministry on Thursday.

STRATEGIC NIPPON STAND IN LUZON UNASSAILABLE

Unit Commander in Manila Says Plans Set to Deal Fatal Blow to Invaders

By K. KOBAYASHI
Of the Military Press Corps

MANILA, January 23.—The position of the Japanese Forces in Luzon Island is unassailable, declared the commander of a certain unit of the Japanese Garrison, at a mass meeting held here at 4 p.m., yesterday. The meeting was held in connection with the distribution of clothing and other necessaries contributed by the garrison to the Filipinos as a manifestation of brotherly feeling.

The citizens of Manila seemed perturbed at the start of the American invasion of the Philippines, but tranquillity has now returned to the city. In the Chinese quarter, shops are being reopened one after another.

Following Leon G. Guinto, Mayor of Greater Manila, who opened the mass meeting, the unit commander, who was also present, declared as follows:

"The battle of the Philippines will decide the War of Greater East Asia. The Japanese Forces have completed their preparations, and are ready to crush the enemy. What are the Americans doing? Just think of Baguio City devastated by American aircraft. The Philippines is an independent country, and it is your duty to defend it. Japan will fight America to the finish."

War Situation Surveyed

By M. MATSUZAKI
Of the Military Press Corps

ADVANCE BASE IN LINGAYEN AREA, January 23.—It is two weeks now since the enemy commenced to land in the Lingayen Bay area. In the interval, under the protection provided by formations of planes from task forces and relying on material power, the enemy has landed several divisions, but, except for a slight advance made by a portion of the scouting unit in the Agno River area, they have been brought to a halt by the crack Japanese Units in the low-lying ground along the Lingayen Bay coast and their main force subjected to severe fire. The enemy has yet to even contact the main body of the opposing Japanese Forces.

January 19 witnessed the enemy at the Lingayen front giving chief attention to a point east of Damortis. All night they sent up flare bombs, while during the day enemy seaplanes made reconnaissance flights. Then, covered by heavy artillery, two battalions moved to the Rozario highway. Infiltrations were made in the Labon area. In the severe fighting which thus developed over the whole of the area, the crack Japanese Troops overwhelmed the enemy.

The closing-in parties of the Japanese Forces, by their unique methods of warfare, are terrorizing the retreating forces.

The enemy, having lost all sense of honor, tried to conduct guerrilla warfare midway between Damortis and Rozario, by the use of a force of troops clothed as Japanese soldiers, but to no avail.

An enemy force of 700 men, on the night of January 20, infiltrated into a point three kilometers west of Bosorrubio, but, subjected to Japanese closing-in action on the following morning, was routed with a portion crushed.

The main enemy force is still on the Lingayen Bay coast.

During the 10 days since landing on the Lingayen Bay coast, the enemy have suffered 6,000 casualities and considerable other damage, excluding the damage sustained in aerial and sea battles, in artillery duels and in beach fighting.

On January 21 some 250 enemy vessels of all sorts, comprising three cruisers, 24 destroyers, 170 large and small transports, and 56 landing barges, could be observed in Lingayen Bay.

The enemy landing force contrives to keep up fighting, a fact which is made possible by the flow of materials which comes by air, and it is manifest that the enemy forces are intent on forcing the situation to take a new turn by getting a fourth convoy under the escort of a task force to steam to points north of their present location. The crack Japanese Units, confident of their ability to end the power of materials relied upon by the enemy, are forming closing-in parties of resolute men who are forcing their way into the enemy positions, to the terror of enemy soldiers. Several such closing-in parties have penetrated into the midst of the main enemy force to stay there in secure possession of bits of territory forming a position within an enemy position. Frequently a closing-in party has thrust from behind at the enemy who had been driven to the beach.

The peculiarity of the fighting in this area is indicated by the fact that a position six kilometers square, once held by the enemy, now forms a part of the first line of the Japanese Forces.

PRESS COMMENTS

Friday, January 26

ANTI-AXIS CONFLICTS INTENSIFIED

ASAHI — As the result of the entangled political situation in Europe and the Rundstedt offensive, part of the public opinion in America, convinced that "Europe is incomprehensible," has begun again to show signs of reviving isolationism.

The Soviet Union has started a large offensive on the Eastern Front. Her attitude in this connection, however, seems to be that, after having watched the set-backs experienced by the Anglo-American armies, she is displaying the actual strength and strategy of the Red Army. In view of such enigmatic strength on the part of the Soviet Union on one hand, and of America's cool attitude vis-a-vis European politics on the other hand, Britain is beginning to entertain deep anxiety. Such is the atmosphere in which the Three Power Head Conference will be called together.

British Foreign Secretary Eden recently stated in the Commons: "Concerning present international collaboration in the political field, the British Government is by no means entirely satisfied. This matter may be taken up for discussion at the coming Three Power Conference."

But then, what is after all the mission of this coming conference? Anglo-American news organs already are engaged in all kinds of rumors in this connection. They mention the fundamental questions of the Greek and Polish problems and the completion of the international security organ. Indeed, there must be in the anti-Axis camp more problems requiring a solution than can be counted on one's ten fingers. However, it is a certainty, that what made the holding of the second Three Power Conference absolutely necessary was the collapse of the Teheran formula and the recent development in the strategic situation of the three countries.

It is generally agreed by everyone that the Soviet Union has already established an Eastern Europe Sphere in which she will permit no interference by America and Britain. Also with regard to the Soviet-Polish strife, which is most symbolic of the European political situation, the victory of the Soviet Union is considered certain with the removal of the Lublin Regime to Warsaw. Moreover, Soviet influence is reaching out even toward Czechoslovakia and France through such instruments as mutual assistance treaties and alliance pacts. Also, in the form of the International People's Front, Soviet influence may be said to be even extending over all of Europe. The impatience and zeal shown by Britain in connection with the Western Europe military federation plan can be correctly understood only from the viewpoint of strategical preparedness vis-a-vis the Soviet Union. The present political situation in Europe may be viewed as being rife with clashes of Anglo-Soviet policies everywhere. That Britain is anxious over the revival of isolationism in America and is beginning to talk about American responsibilities and duties vis-a-vis Europe, is because American help is indispensable in the strategic deployment against the Soviet Union.

This Anglo-Soviet political strife has not only stripped all power from the Teheran formula of thoroughgoing prosecution of, and political collaboration in, the common war against Germany: it also bespeaks the fact that both countries, half way in their war against Germany, have already started to hurry the development of their strategic positions vis-a-vis postwar Europe. That America at this moment professes interference in Europe is because, for one, she wants to enlist the entire strength of the anti-Axis military forces and, for another, her world policy based on armed interference has not yet reached the stage of its all-out execution. But it is equally obvious that America has not been idle either in her preparations for the development of her postwar strategic position. The relations between the three countries, which previous to the Teheran Conference had been comparatively lukewarm, may now be said to have entered the stage of wartime preparations for the postwar period.

Britain appears to be desirous of fundamentally adjusting the relations of the three countries by mutual recognition of each country's sphere of influence, for Britain in the Mediterranean, for America in the Pacific, and for the Soviet Union in Eastern Europe. But no matter by what formula, it will be impossible to stop the strategical competion among the three countries.

What, however, is important for us, is that we must not disregard their political efforts made toward disposing of their concrete disputes and toward fighting through the second half of the war against Germany. Going beyond the intention of consummating the war against Germany, they are also trying to create an opportunity to switch over toward the decisive war against Japan. If we reflect on the situation, the world war has already entered its second half. Our judgment of the U.S.-Britain-Soviet political front and our decision on our task in the second half of the war must all start from a realization of this fact. Only thus can we establish the strategical and political position for surely blasting the enemy's general counter-offensive.

News and Views

Chungking and Poland

By TSURUTARO ADACHI

If the Polish question is viewed as the direct cause of the current world war, one is truly led to realize how closely the developments of the Polish problem reflects developments in the present titantic worldwide conflict.

Poland at first formed the root cause of the war between Germany and Britain. It then became the bone of contention between Germany and Soviet Russia. Now Poland is forming the basis of controversy of serious nature between Britain and the United States on one hand and the Soviet Union on the other.

The stormy disagreements which have arisen among these three countries are all too well known to be repeated here. Summarily speaking, however, these anti-Axis countries, in handling the Polish problem completely sidetracked the Atlantic Charter, disregarded the legitimate government in Poland, and appear only to have settled their differences in a new movement within and without Poland.

This obviously shows that no matter how many hundreds of international treaties are concluded or how many thousands of diplomatic documents are exchanged, all will crumble when problems are solved by force. In the case of the Lublin regime they have come to the fore as being seventy percent legitimate. In other words, this merely goes to show that the alliance concluded between London and Moscow was a miserable failure.

And because this alliance was unsuccessful, it is beyond imagination with what difficulties the British government is now confronted.

Meanwhile, an issue equally notorious as the Polish problem is at present holding sway within the Chungking regime in the eastern part of the world. The Chungking-Yenan relations, indeed, closely resemble the Polish problem. Some time ago when a Chungking spokesman stated that Chungking would continue to recognize the exiled Polish government in London, he said this knowing only too well Chungking's own position.

In character, the Chungking-Yenan relationship and the Polish problem are such as mentioned above, but from the standpoint of armed force, perhaps the situation may be reversed. In Poland, the Lublin regime backed by the strength of the Russian army was positively superior. On the other hand, Chungking aided by the United States is decisively superior to Yenan. But we must not lose sight of he fact that although Yenan at present is not receiving any outside aid, it possesses military strength of several hundred thousands made up of both regular and non-regular troops. Thus, Yenan's power cannot be considered lightly.

As has been attested in the history of the past 10 years or more, the Yenan has been like water and oil; they have not been easily reconciled. Although at present there has been no show of hostilities against each other, their relations will take a turn for the worse with the trend of the general state of affairs. One does not have to look far for such an example when we turn to the dispute between the two governments of Poland.

Meanwhile, watching on, inwardly anxious over the numerous difficulties lying in the path of the Chungking-Yenan relationships is the United States.

What the United States fear is that she might be playing the dismal role in Chungking affairs that Britain played in the Polish muddle. The United States is frankly worried lest Chungking and the Yenan regime get together and unite. The past statements of the American State Department have revealed this anxiety in no uncertain terms.

One of the first steps toward liquidating the strained relations between Chungking and Yenan is to create a China for the Chinese. The establishment of a free, united China should be hastened by all means without waiting for outside assistance or intervention in the matter.

Only when the China problem is fundamentally solved on the basis of a "China for the Chinese" will that country be able to gain a respectful place in the East Asiatic community as a sovereign nation. By the very same token alone can there be peace in the entire Greater East Asia itself.

Japan's benevolent concern for the well-being of China, a unified sovereign China, was clearly in evidence in discussions on foreign policy at the eighty-sixth session of the Imperial Diet now meeting in Tokyo.

These discussions stressed several significant points which made clear that the establishment of a complete Greater East Asia begins and ends with the China problem and that Japan staunchly supports Chinese nationalism.

The United States is opposed to Chinese nationalism, for she is reluctant to see the Chinese enter the arena of world affairs as a powerful state in the future. Contrary to the United States, however, Japan is sincerely anxious to witness the rebirth of a powerful China and hopes also for an early revival of the Chinese national spirit. The present Diet clearly disclosed that Japan does not want any Chinese, including the Chinese under the Chungking regime to face the pitfall of Poland. Japan wants to see all alien influences eradicated from the Chinese continent. Japan's China policy differs drastically from that of the United States in that it reflects her innermost desire to see a strong unified China without distinctions like the National Government, Chungking or Yenan.

OBITUARY

I regret to announce the decease at midnight of the twenty-second of January from sudden paralysis at Nikko of

ANNE-MARY BATY

aged 72 years, my devoted and loved sister. The Funeral Ceremony is intended to be held in Tokyo at a date in or about March later to be fixed.

THOMAS BATY.

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1945

War Aims and the Diet

Much of the work of any legislative body is necessarily purely routine, such as examining the proposed budget, checking up on the efficiency and discipline of the administrative officials, and passing the laws which are necessary to institute specific action upon policies which have already been determined. A great deal of the work of the present 86th Regular Session of the Imperial Diet belongs to this category and hence deserves no special comment, save to elicit the observation that the deliberations are being conducted with the dispatch and determination representative of the thoroughly aroused spirit of the entire nation in these times of heroic endeavor.

But in one respect the work of the present session of the Diet has been conspicuously noteworthy. This outstanding achievement of the present Diet is the contribution it has made to the clarification of Japan's war aims. Not only in his address before the plenary session last Sunday which was largely devoted to this subject, but also in his replies to numerous interpellations in both the plenary sessions and the sessions of the Budget Committee, Foreign Minister Shigemitsu dealt illuminatingly and emphatically with this question, while Prime Minister Koiso also found occasion to allude significantly to the same subject in the course of his remarks before the Budget Committee.

The contents of these remarks are not new. They were explained before the last Diet and have been elaborated on many other occasions ever since the war started. But significance is to be found in the fact that the responsible officials have seen fit to re-emphasize this subject at this time, in the fact that the interpellators were so eagerly insistent upon probing all the implications of this subject, and in the fact that there is general recognition of the fundamental character of this subject as the underlying cause and reason for the continuation and intensification of the nation's war efforts.

What Japan's war aims are should be well known by this time. They are clearly set forth in the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations adopted on November 6, 1943 by Japan in collaboration with all the other nations of this region who are fighting for the same ends. The fundamental character of the Joint Declaration as the basis of Japan's foreign policy was reiterated unequivocably by Prime Minister Koiso in answer to an interpellation last Tuesday in the Budget Committee.

More specifically, Foreign Minister Shigemitsu has on numerous occasions defined Japan's interpretation of the Joint Declaration in the form of the five cardinal principles of Japan's foreign policy. These are: (1) to uphold the principle of equality and reciprocity among nations, and to develop relations of international neighborliness and amity, and thereby to inaugurate an era of universal accord and permanent world peace; (2) to respect the principle of nationality and to enable all nations and peoples to enjoy each its proper place in the world; (3) to respect the sovereignty and independence of other nations and to refrain from interfering with the form and philosophy of the government of any country, in accordance with the policy of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of other states; (4) to uphold economic collaboration and the open door so as to make available the natural resources of the world to all on a footing of reciprocity; and (5) to promote cultural intercourse and the correct understanding of each nation's distinctive civilization in order to contribute to the peace and progress of humanity.

These principles, as may be seen, are designed to create an atmosphere of international amity and cooperation which excludes none but invites the collaboration of all. These principles alone can bring true and permanent world peace, for they are based on justice and morality. They stand in the sharpest contrast to the aims of the enemy, particularly the aims of the United States as outlined by Secretary of State Stettinius last month. For the American aims are conceived solely for the purpose of advancing the exclusive and selfish interests of the United States, and are based on the idea that she, with her military and economic power, may arbitrarily manipulate and utilize others for her own selfish purposes. Such a materialistic and mechanistic point of views is short-sighted and narrow. Japan conceives that her interest lies not in advancing her own welfare alone but in advancing the welfare of the entire world, for there cannot be any good for any one nation apart from the good of all. Such a policy is founded upon the wisdom of the ages, wisdom nurtured by a profound philosophy of universal understanding, universal appreciation, and universal application.

Now the significance of re-emphasizing these well-known points in the Diet at the present time lies in the fact that it is the keen realization of their profound truth which lies at the bottom of all Japan's war efforts. At a time when the military situation is becoming increasingly intense, it is the conviction of the utter truth of the principles for which Japan is fighting which inspires the nation to further endeavors. It is the conviction that there can be no prospects for a peaceful world in the future if the enemy's aims should prevail, the conviction that the peace and progress which the entire world needs can come only along the lines of the principles advocated by Japan, which enables Japan to carry on against all odds. For since the aims of Japan are based on the eternal verities, they are bound eventually to prevail.

The response in the Diet to the repeated explanations of the Government leaders along these lines shows that the nation understands what it is fighting for, and understands how impossible it is for the world to secure future peace without the realization of Japan's aims. This clarification and re-emphasis of Japan's war aims in the present session of the Diet will serve an invaluable purpose in not only binding the nation more resolutely than ever to the attainment of these aims but also in making clear to all the only way in which there lies any hope for the peace and progress of the world in the future.

A Year Ago Today
January 27, 1945

Argentina's decision to sever relations with Japan was notified in an official report to the Foreign Office from Baron Shu Tomii, Japanese Ambassador to Buenos Aires.

* * *

Japanese Air Units raided the American establishment of Finschhafen, inflicting considerable casualties and damage while in another attack, Japanese planes dropped explosives on the American position at Arawe, admitted the headquarters of the anti-Axis forces in the southwest Pacific.

* * *

Japanese Army Units carried out a night attack on Rabazil on the Arakan front, headquarters of the anti-Axis forces in southeast Asia officially admitted.

* * *

The Canadian forces on Kiska Island were withdrawn after being there five months. It is understood that the defense of Kiska Island will hereafter be solely in the hands of United States forces.

Fruits of Wisdom

It is better either to be silent, or to say things of more value than silence. Sooner throw a pearl at hazard than an idle or useless word; and do not say a little in many words, but a great deal in few.—Pythagoras.

* * *

When those we have loved have long vanished from the earth, then will the beloved voice come back and bring with it all our lost tears and the disconsolate heart that sheds them.—Richter.

* * *

As riches and favor forsake a man we discover him to be a fool, but nobody could find it out in his prosperity.—Bruyere.

THE LUNAR CALENDAR

Farmers in Japan Still Abide by The Old System

By MOCK JOYA

The lunar calendar has been officially banned these seventy-two years, but the long observation of the old calendar system has so deeply influenced the tradition, culture and daily life of the people that even today many rural people regulate their daily activities, farming seasons and annual festival events by the lunar calender. Unable to ignore the long established public habits, the official calendar compiled by the Central Meteorological Observatory and published by the Ise Grand Shrine gives many annual events of each year according to the old and officially banned lunar system. Only up to a few years ago, the official calendar used to give each day, the corresponding month and date under the lunar system.

It was on November 9, the fifth year of Meiji, 1872, that the solar calendar was officially adopted by the Meiji Government. Thus December 3, of the fifth year of Meiji was made January 1, the sixth year, according to the solar system.

Under the lunar system, one month covers a period from one full moon to another, or about 29 and a half days. Thus, in the lunar system, a month of 29 days alternated with the next one of 30 days. Thus, six months of 29 days each and six months of 30 days each made one year of 354 days. There was therefore a difference of 14 days in one year compared with the solar system. Under the lunar calendar, every fourth year had an extra month, or 13 months in the whole year, to cover the difference of the annual 11 days.

Begins With Spring

In the lunar system, a year begins with spring, and so January, February and March form the season of spring; April, May and June, the summer; July, August and September the autumn; and October, November and December, the winter. The seasons actually fit the real natural condition of the country, as lunar months come about one month later than the solar months. It is because of this that the people call New Year the beginning of spring.

The farming people of the country still stick to the lunar calendar in selecting the seasons for seed sowing, harvest reaping, observing festivals and other annual events. New Year is observed in February in many rural districts according to the lunar calendar. These people think that the lunar calendar fits the natural and climatic conditions of the country as well as their own living habits. They regulate the whole farming and living activities by the lunar calendar.

This fact is well realized by the authorities of the Central Meteorological Observatory who compile annually the official calendar of the Empire. Thus, although they have recently refrained from mentioning the lunar calendar dates, they cannot go so far as to ignore the old calendar entirely.

Let us now see the lunar calendar dates which are given in the official calendar for the 20th year of Showa, or 1945. First, the Kan or cold season was on January 6, and the Taikan or severe cold season on January 20. February 3, is Setsubun or the day when the devils are chased away and food fortune is welcomed in by throwing roasted beans. Mamemaki or bean-throwing day is a great annual event under the old calendar to end the old year and welcome the new.

Beginning of Spring

February 4, of the solar calendar or Risshun, is the beginning of the spring season. According to the solar calendar this seems strange as it is yet in the coldest season of winter. Yet in the lunar system it is the beginning of the year and the spring season. Rikka, or the beginning of summer comes on May 6; Risshun, or the beginning of autumn on August 8; Ritto, or beginning of winter on November 8.

One of the most important days for farming people is Hachiju-hachiya or 88th night, which falls on May 2, this year. It is a signal day for farmers to start the sowing of many kinds of seeds. It is believed that frost will not entirely disappear until this day, and so up to this day, farm products are liable to be affected by frost.

Nihyakutoka or 110th day, counting from Risshun as in the case of Hachiju-hachiya, is the day when the rice crop of the year is believed to be predicted. It is the day when the whole country may or may not be threatened by a huge storm that might injure the crop. When the day is fine, it rejoices the whole nation. Then there is also the 120th day called Nihyaku-hatsuka, but this is not so important as the 110th day.

Besides there are various national and local events which are observed by the people according to the lunar calendar and not by the solar, because of their long established customs and rural conditions.

Thus, though officially banned so long the lunar calendar has quite a large influence on the thought, tradition and habits of the people, and even the scientists who compile the official calendar according to scientific facts and proofs cannot ignore the value of the lunar system to the people.

AN EXPOSE OF ANGLO-AMERICAN POSTWAR PLANS

All Reveal Sinister Ambition of Enemies to Secure Political and Economic Hegemony

By ZENICHIRO TAKANO

Editor's Note: The following is a gist of an article entitled "The Anglo-American Postwar Plan." which was contributed to the recent issue of Gaiko Hyoron by Zenichiro Takano, vice-chief of The Foreign Division of the Nippon Sangyo Keizai. In this article Mr. Takano exposes the Anglo-American postwar plan as a treacherous and sinister scheme for the Anglo-American domination of the world.

I

"Winning the war by armed forces alone cannot insure ultimate victory and everlasting peace." This statement seems to constitute the chief motive for all the discussions of Anglo-American postwar plans.

However, we are not going to discuss here the problem of what constitutes real victory and what is everlasting peace. But at any rate, according to the Anglo-Americans, they are firmly convinced that in the World War 1, in spite of their military victory, they "committed a gross blunder in their postwar policies" and that they were "not cautious enough about the postwar program" and hence that they lost all the fruits of victory which they gained and lasting peace as well. The following two statements, in essence, by Roosevelt are typical examples of their mood of "reflection" upon this matter. He said:

"In World War 1 Germany had been able to stop the onrush of the Allied troops into her soil by the terms of the armistice. She was able to rise again in arms, thus inviting World War 11 because the Allies had allowed this. But the anti-Axis forces will not repeat this sad mistake again." (A conversation on a train, August 17, 1944)

Again he said: "In World War 1 these conferences (referring to the Moscow, Cairo, and Teheran Conferences) were not held before the guns stopped roaring and the delegates of various nations assembled for the Peace Conference. We had no opportunity to talk freely as men to men or feel each other's hearts out before the conference. As the result, what we obtained later was not a true peace. This then is an error which we must not commit again in this war." (Message to Congress, January 11, 1944)

These statements clearly show his attitude to the following points: namely that "we failed because we were too lenient in our actions toward Germany. Therefore, this time we must do our utmost to thoroughly dispose Germany and Japan;" and further that "the cause of our last failure was our utter unpreparedness for postwar. So this time we must carefully plan our postwar program beforehand during the war and we must be prepared to adjust our mutual interest before the termination of the current war."

Thus America and Britain are debating the postwar issues with as sincere an attitude as they are planning a "campaign strategy." Perhaps this all means that on one hand they are afraid of Japan and Germany while on the other hand they feel that they are uncertain of the solidarity of the anti-Axis nations.

Propaganda Weapon

Of course, behind all these gestures we must not overlook the publicity warfare element which is hidden behind all these "cooked up" experimental postwar schemes. That to discuss their postwar plans is to create the impression that they are winning the war is obvious. Once the Philadelphia Enquirer made the following statement regarding the international peace structure plan which was taken up by the recent Dumbarton Oaks Conference. It said:

"——— such a plan, if properly publicized, would point out to Japan and Germany the united solidarity of all anti-Axis nations in their efforts toward the latter's victory and the ensuing permanent peace of the world and therefore its effect would be far more reaching than the bombs themselves." This is one of the freely outspoken proposals to make use of the postwar problems as a weapon of propaganda. On the other hand it would be too hasty to conclude that the Anglo-Americans are utilizing the postwar issues just for propaganda purposes alone. We must therefore be wide awake to the sinister hidden ambitions and the practical motives which are cleverly veiled behind all the above-mentioned gestures.

"We concluded the Armistice terms and stopped the last war, before we entered German soil; this was our mistake," so said Roosevelt. If it were so, what are they planning to do this time? Without question they are contemplating a thorough military occupation of Japan and Germany this time. As to this "occupation" idea Roosevelt, at the press conference on August 18, last, stated to the following effect:

"America, Britain, and the Soviet Union have already formulated a fundamental plan on the method of occupying Germany Proper. The concrete details of this plan would be agreed upon whenever necessity shall arise. As to the occupation of Japan Proper, I only talked with Chiang Kai-shek, but I believe we could come to a perfect understanding with the Chungking regime later."

In other words, he bluntly declared that a plan had already been made regarding the occupation of Japan and Germany by armed force. Why then would such a military occupation be necessary? The answer is very plain—their basic idea is to force Germany and Japan to surrender to whatever drastic terms of peace they want to dictate, in case of their victory.

Then what are they planning to force upon Japan and Germany after the military occupation? With an exception of a vague idea of their own, no details of this plan had yet been revealed. Perhaps their dreamlike notion is that as long as military occupation is decided on the details of the peace terms which they intend to impose upon them can be arranged later at leisure and that as conquerors they could dictate any terms of peace they would desire.

But if we should pick up excerpts from their so-called "peace terms" which appeared as tentative plans, we shall readily discover their "infinite fear" and "limitless hostile spirit" which they hold toward Germany and Japan.

Peace Establishment Plan

According to their fatuous program, after demanding unconditional surrender and completely occupying Germany and Italy by military force and demanding the enforcement of ultra-drastic peace terms, thus depriving the very existence of the two nations, what sort of "peace" are the anti-Axis nations planning to establish to satiate their worldly ambitions?

To answer the above questions let us pick a few of the salient points from the various postwar plans and ennumerate them as below.

1. Establishment of the United Nations' Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. (UNRRA)
2. Establishment of an international Security Machinery.
3. Establishment of an international Military Police Force.
4. International adjustment of commerce and finance.
5. International adjustment of aerial and maritime transportation.
6. Internal policy regarding full employment.

As we have no space to go into the details of each of the above features we shall pick up the most essential plans and analyze them closely together with some of the pronounced features of the other plans.

With regard to the basic idea of the Anglo-Americans in establishing the UNRRA the Soviet magazine "War and the Working Class" (January 15, 1944 issue) made the following severe criticism: In essence it stated that:

1. The UNRRA is displaying a beautiful humanitarian slogan of relief and reconstruction, but in reality it is a profit making machinery of American and British businessmen. It is nothing but a plan to dispose of their postwar excess commodities under the beautiful cloak of relief and reconstruction.

2. Further, under the name of charity they are plainly showing their hidden claws to interfere with the internal policy of different governments. The American authorities openly declared that the "relief is preventing Europe from becoming communistic;" the UNRRA is designed to form political walls of countries against the Soviet Union.

With the expose by the above Soviet publication we can clearly see into the real nature of the UNRRA. All the purposes of the Anglo-Americans in carrying out their so-called humanitarian schemes are similar to the UNRRA itself. For example the American promise or plan of earnestly assisting Chiang Kai-shek through the so-called "Postwar Economic Reconstruction of Chungking" is also a product of a similar political and economic plan and again America seems to be seriously pushing "India's independence," but her object is to free the Indian market from the shackles of British imperialism. The UNRRA is none other than a scheme to pave the way for the expansion of Anglo-American economic control in the world in the name of relief and rehabilitation.

The outstanding characteristic of the postwar world security machinery which the anti-Axis Powers are now formulating is to maintain peace through military force. At the Dumbarton Oaks Conference, America, Britain and the Soviet Union unanimously stressed this point in their following opening addresses:

1. Cordell Hull said, for instance "Any peace organ will be a failure unless it is backed up by military force. It is absolutely imperative that this military force must be employed speedily whenever deemed necessary."

2. The British representative declared also: "The postwar peace should be built upon the complete collapse of the Axis nations, and it must have for its foundation the solidarity and the armed force of the victors." Furthermore, the Soviet representative said: "An international military force to prevent a recurrence of the war is vitally necessary, and to maintain the peace of the world the strong Powers possessing actual might should bear the major responsibility."

Consequently the main theme of the Dumbarton Oaks Conference can be said to have centered around this "peace security by military force" issue—in other words the establishment of an international police force, but according to the plan as announced after the conference, there was apparently no agreement on the question of setting up an international police force.

Police Force Necessary

Be that as it may, we must not overlook the point which the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union are unanimous in recognizing the necessity of the establishment of a police force. If they hold a Dumbarton Oaks Conference again in the future, they will still no doubt continue to discuss this international police force issue, and if they fail to reach an agreement on this issue, the chances are that each nation will act separately to maintain this military force at any cost. It is more than positive that they will do this, because they all agree that the chief reason for the failure of the old League of Nations to function was due to the "lack of military power" and they reason further that without this armed might only a few selected nations cannot control all the nations of the world.

Another postwar problem which is giving a severe headache to America and Britain is the disposition of the huge army of discharged soldiers and enormous excess war supplies and the only means of preventing the ensuing economic confusion, they reason, would be to maintain the present armed force after the war. To put it another way, their idea is, that it is difficult to gain peace without maintaining armed force.

It is indeed a pitiful tragic-comedy, to say the least, that while on one hand they are "reflecting" in dead earnest their past mistakes which they are trying to avoid, this time their mistake will be much more magnified and on a very much larger scale.

It is interesting to note that most of the Anglo-American postwar plans contain no economic construction [illegible]. It is evident that the drastic peace terms which they are dreaming to impose upon Japan and Germany are, while aiming at preventing them from arising again militarily, at the same time to eliminate the two Powers from all economic competition, and to use them as culture-bes for their economic expansion and prosperity. The feudalistic serf policy of "don't let them live or die" is revealed behind all these ambitious plans.

Behind the apparently simon-pure military or political motive of an international military police organization idea lurches also the hidden plan to avert an economic confusion in the Anglo-American countries. But perhaps their true and ultimate purpose in creating such a body would be to protect their own economic net-work through the retention of the armed force, and create new avenues for an economic invasion. The Daily Mail reported that "the American industrialists with uniforms followed the French invasion troops one after another" and the Soviet publication "War and the Working Class" exposed that "the AMGOT is exclusively serving the economic interest of American and British industrialists," all of which suggest the real purpose of the international police organization.

Currency must be stabilized—but only to ensure the expansion of American and British exports. Europe and China must be reconstructed—but only to ensure markets for American and British goods. After the war civilian aviation and the merchant marine must be regulated—but this too for the purpose of excluding other competitors. The International Currency Stabilization Fund, the International Reconstruction Bank and the International Civilian Aviation Agreement all reveal this Anglo-American ambition to hog the business of the world.

(To Be Concluded)

Levy Speaks Again

Says Levy: "I would give a thousand dollars to be one of those millionaires."

CHINA'S CULTURAL RENAISSANCE

Ancient Chinese Culture Should Be Revived and Restored

Editor's Note: The following article by Tetsuo Oyama appeared in the December issue of the Toa Bunkaken.

II

Mr. Nakaya further clarifies his views of renaissance as opposed to those of Hu Shih substantially as follows:

"The Renaissance in Europe had as its object the return to the classical spirit of Greece and Rome by overcoming the darkness and fetters of the Middle Ages and the modernism of Europe started from this spirit of restoration and revival. Renaissance itself is a revival and restoration of ancient arts and letters. The center of modernism is this revival. The imitation of only one phase of the modernism of renaissance by Chinese liberal scholars such as Hu Shih, with Peking University as their center and their mistaken conception that Chinese renaissance consists in the destruction of Chinese cultural tradition because of their inability to have an insight into the essence of renaissance, may be considered as a tragic cultural movement, the counterpart of which may be found in the modernism of our own Japanese leaders in the early period of the Meiji Era which was most glaringly exemplified by the masquerades at the Rokumeikan. The real renaissance of China is to revive and restore the ideal of ancient Chinese culture and manifest it in her political, economic and cultural fields. It is these mistaken modernistic views of culture and State that were the germ of the anti-Japanese movement which was in reality a movement of self-destruction of Oriental culture."

Chiang's New Life Movement

Chiang Kai-shek's desire of laying a foundation for his dictatorial power by the attainment of the object of his so-called national restoration by means of his new life movement was realized to a certain extent; and it now forms the spiritual basis of the power of resistance against Japan on the part of the people of the Chungking controlled areas. Needless to state, his ideas of nationalism are absolute, arbitrary and exclusive. The concept of a nation as understood by the Kuomintang is akin to a 19th century political concept instead of being a cultural concept and its object is one nation and one State. It must be revised in view of the existing world conditions and in the face of cultural sociology and the science of cultural forms. Wang Ching-wei wisely paid due attention to this point. In starting his new national movement in 1942 he made a significant remark to the following effect:

"Why is it that we failed to realize nationalism? It is because we had forgotten the idea of Greater Asia. . . . If China cannot acquire her liberty and equality, she will be unable to share the responsibility of constructing East Asia, and the perfect acquisition of China's liberty and equality must depend upon the emancipation of East Asia. . . . I realized this point upon the commencement of the peace movement, but it has been already contained and explained in full in the Greater Asianism. Why it is that we had long forgotten this and thus permitted China to fall into her present deplorable position? Hereafter, let the love of China and anxiety for East Asia become one and indivisible. It is the pivotal point of nationalism that the nations of East Asia should rise and unite in their mutual friendship for the defense of their common region."

Defect in Chinese Society

One of the most remarkable characteristics of contemporary Chinese society is a deep gap in idealogical tendency between the upper intelligent class and the lower class of farmers, artisans and workers, and the absence of any intermediary class between them. The characteristic of Chinese social culture at present is also represented by a mass of farmers having medieval or ancient character and by some intellectual class showing a tendency toward Westernization and having a semi-colonial and comprador character. Consequently, the characteristic of modern Chinese nationalism has a very weak element of renaissance as compared with the nationalism of the peoples of India and of Western Asia. In other words, Chinese nationalism reveals only primitive exclusiveness such as was shown by the Boxer bandits and an extreme tendency of westernization; and it is devoid of the development of any idea of renaissance which should form the backbone of any healthy nationalism. On one side, there is a slumbering mass and on the other there is a Westernized intellectual class. The intellectual class as the guiding leader of Chinese nationalism is divided up into three groups, namely merchants of the comprador description, Communists and military Chinese. Neither the healthy middle class nor the intelligentsia who should represent it has expanded their power; and the only form of unity was the anti-Japanese movement which was carried out jointly by the comprador capitalists who depend on Western power in the matter of political and economic affairs and the Chinese Communist Party. In other words, the national movement of China did not develop itself as a national movement from its very inception, but was merely a means whereby the Anglo-American powers and communists tried to check Japanese power. It possessed a character of the western liberal or communistic movement, but it was decidedly not a purely national movement. It after all ended in a sort of anti-Japanese movement which was manipulated from behind by the Anglo-Americans and the Communists.

There never was any national movement in a backward, weak, or colonial or semi-colonial people which made a powerful development in its nationalism without a full revival of its traditional arts and letters. Renaissance is certainly the basis of nationalism; and only through the combination of a powerful national consciousness based on renaissance and on modernised military force can a nation's independence be attained and maintained.

The conception of Chinese culture will be born from the submergence by the Chinese people once more into their racial spirit and Oriental spirit, and for doing this they must discard their present dependence on the Anglo-American nations and stand on their own Chinese and Oriental cultural principles. The various items given in the Basic Policy of Wartime Cultural Propaganda are quite satisfactory in this respect.

Three People's Principles

Everyone is well aware of the fact that the Three People's Principles have been the guiding political principle of modern China; but it is clear beyond all doubt that it is not entirely applicable to the present situation, in view of the historical background in which it was formed as well as the social scientific knowledge on which it was based especially in consideration of the actual experiences of its application to concrete problems. The chief defect of the principles consist in the absence of a general cultural conception which unifies the national, civic and economic theories contained therein. For this reason, it is necessary either for Nanking or Chungking to reexamine the principles, rectify the erroneous points and supplement what is lacking therein, in order that they may become suitable to the new and ever-changing situation in national affairs. Thus, the late Wang Ching-wei had early begun to carry out his intention of revising the Three People's Principles and especially in the Basic Policy of Wartime Cultural Propaganda, he set forth his concrete plans to a certain extent. However, in his revised doctrine the three elements above noted are still disconnected with one another and no synthetic cultural conception has been formed. The following quotation from the Basic Policy indicates that he had made one forward step in the interpretation of the Three People's Principles, although the quotation does not in anywise mention them:

"The truth should be given cognizance that the prosecution of the Greater East Asia War is a prerequisite to the realization of ideals in East Asia and that the bloc systems of nations are essential to the construction of the New Order in the East and West; the reality of Chinese culture as a link in East Asian culture should be grasped; East Asia culture should be enhanced; the position of the Axis nations in East Asia should be strengthened in order thereby to attain the object of the current war."

(To Be Continued)

Just Instinct

A young man fell into a state of coma, but recovered before his friends had buried him. One of them asked what it felt like to be dead.

"Dead," he explaimed. "I wasn't dead, and knew I wasn't dead because my feet were cold and I was hungry."

"But how did that make you sure?"

"Well, I knew that if I were in Heaven I shouldn't be hungry, and if I were in the other place my feet wouldn't be cold."

The Right Man

"Did you present your account to the defendant?" asked the lawyer of his client.

"I did, sir."

"And what did he say."

"He told me to go to the devil!"

"And what did you do then?"

"Well, then I came to you."

The Jew At It Again

Customer: "That coat is not a very good fit, Cohen."

Cohen; "Well, what do you expect for five dollars? An attack of epilepsy?"

The Correct Answer

"You're a pretty sharp boy, Tommy."

"Well, I ought to be. Pa takes me into his room and strops me three or four times a week."